

CITY OF SAN JOSÉ

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLAN

**ADOPTED BY CITY COUNCIL:
AUGUST 17, 2004**

ABSTRACT OF PLAN CONTENT

PURPOSE

An Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) is required for each local government in California. The guidelines for the plan come from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and are modified by the State Office of Emergency Services (OES) for California needs and issues. The purpose of the plan is to provide a legal framework for the management of emergencies and guidance for the conduct of business in the Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

CONTENT

The Emergency Operations Plan consists of two parts: The Basic Plan and the Annexes. The Basic Plan is a legal document that outlines how the City of San Jose fulfills the legal requirements for emergency management. The contents of the portion are largely dictated by federal and state guidance.

The first five Annexes contain "Functional" guidance for the conduct of business in the Emergency Operations Center. The information is organized according to the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) as mandated by the State of California. This framework also conforms to the requirements of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) mandated by the Federal Department of Homeland Security. Each Annex covers one EOC section or branch. After reviewing the general responsibilities and activities of the section or branch, a checklist follows that reviews basic EOC activities, then situational specific activities within each function. These include earthquake and hazardous materials responses for most functions. The rest of the Annexes cover hazard specific response plans, organized along the same pattern as the Emergency Operations Plan.

Each City department is responsible to develop its own Standard Operation Procedure for field operations and the internal management of departmental resources during emergencies and disasters.

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DISTRIBUTION LIST

CITY OF SAN JOSE

Mayor
Council (10)
City Manager
Director of Emergency Preparedness
Assistant City Manager
Deputy City Managers (4)
Director of Intergovernmental Relations
Deputy Director, Economic Development
Budget Director
Director of Employee Relations
Director of Aviation
Director, Environmental Services
Director, Finance
Fire Chief
Director, General Services
Director, Housing
Director, Employee Services
Director, Information Technology
City Librarian
Director, Parks, Recreation, and
Neighborhood Services
Director, Planning, Building, and Code
Enforcement
Chief Building Official
Chief of Police
Director, Public Works
Director, Department of Transportation
City Attorney
City Auditor
City Clerk
Executive Director, Redevelopment Agency
Branch Libraries (17)

COUNTY OFFICES

County Executive
County Health Officer
County OES
Sheriff's Department
Director, Emergency Medical Services
Medical Examiner/Coroner
Director of Public Health Nursing
Department of Mental Health
Valley Transportation Authority

HOSPITALS

Agnews Development Center
Good Samaritan Hospital
Kaiser Permanente – Santa Teresa
O'Connor Hospital
San Jose Regional Medical Center
Valley Medical Center

SANTA CLARA COUNTY CITIES - OES

City of Campbell
City of Cupertino
City of Gilroy
City of Los Altos
Town of Los Altos Hills
City of Milpitas
City of Monte Sereno
City of Morgan Hill
City of Mountain View
City of Palo Alto
City of Santa Clara
City of Saratoga
City of Sunnyvale
County of Santa Clara
Town of Los Gatos

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Alum Rock Union School District
Berryessa Union School District
Cambrian School District
Campbell Union High School District
Campbell Union School District
Evergreen School District
Cupertino Union School District
East Side Union High School District
Evergreen School District
Franklin-McKinley School District
Gilroy Unified School District
Luther Burbank School District
Milpitas Unified School District
Moreland School District
Mount Pleasant School District

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Oak Grove School District
Orchard School District
San Jose Unified School District
Union School District
Campbell Union HS District
County Office of Education
Campbell Union School District
Cupertino Union School District
Montebello School District
Morgan Hill Unified School District
Santa Clara Unified School District

PUBLIC UTILITIES

PG&E (Stockton Avenue Service Center)
PG&E (Edenvale Service Center)
Santa Clara Valley Water District

NON-PROFIT/VOLUNTEER**AGENCIES**

American Red Cross, Santa Clara County
Volunteer Center Silicon Valley (CADRE)
Salvation Army
Second Harvest Food Bank

STATE AGENCIES

State OES Coastal Region
Governor's OES

PUBLIC ACCESS

Martin Luther King Library Reference Desk
Office of Emergency Services

RECORD OF CHANGES

Change No.	Change Date	Changes	Change Entered By	Date Changed
1	5/15/06	Replace Basic Plan		
2	4/4/06	Replace Annex A		
3	5/15/06	Replace Annex B		
4	5/15/06	Annex C – Insert pages 23-28		
5	12/6/05	Replace Annex F		

FOREWORD

This Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) provides guidance for City response to extraordinary emergency situations associated with natural disasters, technological incidents, and nuclear defense operations—both war and peacetime. This plan does not address ordinary day-to-day emergencies or the established departmental procedures used to cope with such incidents. Rather, this plan concentrates on operational concepts and response procedures relative to large-scale disasters.

This plan is designed to be read, understood, and exercised prior to an emergency. Entities identified in the Matrix of Responsibility (see Annex A) in this plan will develop and maintain current Standard Operational Procedures (SOPs), which will detail how their assigned responsibilities will be performed to support implementation of this plan. Mandatory elements to be addressed in these SOPs are:

- Arrangements for the provision of direction and control within the agency.
- Specific emergency authorities that may be assumed by a designated successor during emergency situations.
- Circumstances under which successor emergency authorities would become effective, and when they would be terminated.
- Current internal employee notification/recall rosters and a means to implement them. This should include a communication system to implement call-down rosters for personnel assigned to the EOC, organization/agency work control/dispatch center(s) and other response teams.
- Designation and establishment of a work/control/dispatch center to manage organizational resources and response personnel and maintain contact with the EOC during emergencies.
- Designation of a representative to report to the EOC during an emergency to advise decision makers and coordinate its own service's response effort with other responding entities.
- Reporting of appropriate information (casualties, damage observations, evacuation status, radiation levels, chemical exposure, etc.) to the EOC during an emergency.
- Support of cleanup and recovery operations during disasters
- Training of assigned response staff and volunteer augmentees to perform emergency functions.

This EOP is organized as follows:

- **Part I - Basic Plan.** Overall organizational and operational concepts relative to response and recovery, as well as an overview of potential hazards.
- **Part II - Functional Annexes.** A series of annexes corresponding to the assignments found in the Matrix of Responsibility (see Annex A).

This EOP may be activated under any of the following conditions:

- On the order of the following, in the order shown:
 - City Manager
 - Assistant City Manager
 - Fire Chief/Police Chief/Director of Emergency Preparedness
- On the order of the official designated by local ordinance, provided that the existence or threatened existence of a LOCAL EMERGENCY has been proclaimed in accordance with state and City procedures. If a declaration has not been made, the official designated by local ordinance, referred to above, should request assurances, or otherwise determine the need to activate the plan.
- When the Governor has proclaimed a STATE OF EMERGENCY in an area including San Jose.
- Automatically on the proclamation of a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY as defined in California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code).
- A Presidential declaration of a National Emergency.
- Automatically on receipt of an attack warning or actual attack on the United States.

APPROVAL AND PROMULGATION

Prior to issuance, this plan will be reviewed by all agencies assigned a primary function in the Matrix of Responsibility and a vote of concurrence will be taken at the Citizen Corps Council meeting. The plan will then be submitted to the City Council for adoption and promulgation. The approval date will be included on the Title Page.

PLANNING PROCESS

This document is the product of a joint planning effort involving departments and emergency response partners of the City of San José. State and city authorities conduct the Hazard Analysis jointly.

Sources for demographic data were the US Census, and State of California Department of Finance statistical data.

PLAN DEVELOPMENT AND MAINTENANCE

The Director of Emergency Preparedness is responsible for ensuring that necessary changes and revisions to this plan are prepared, coordinated, published, and distributed.

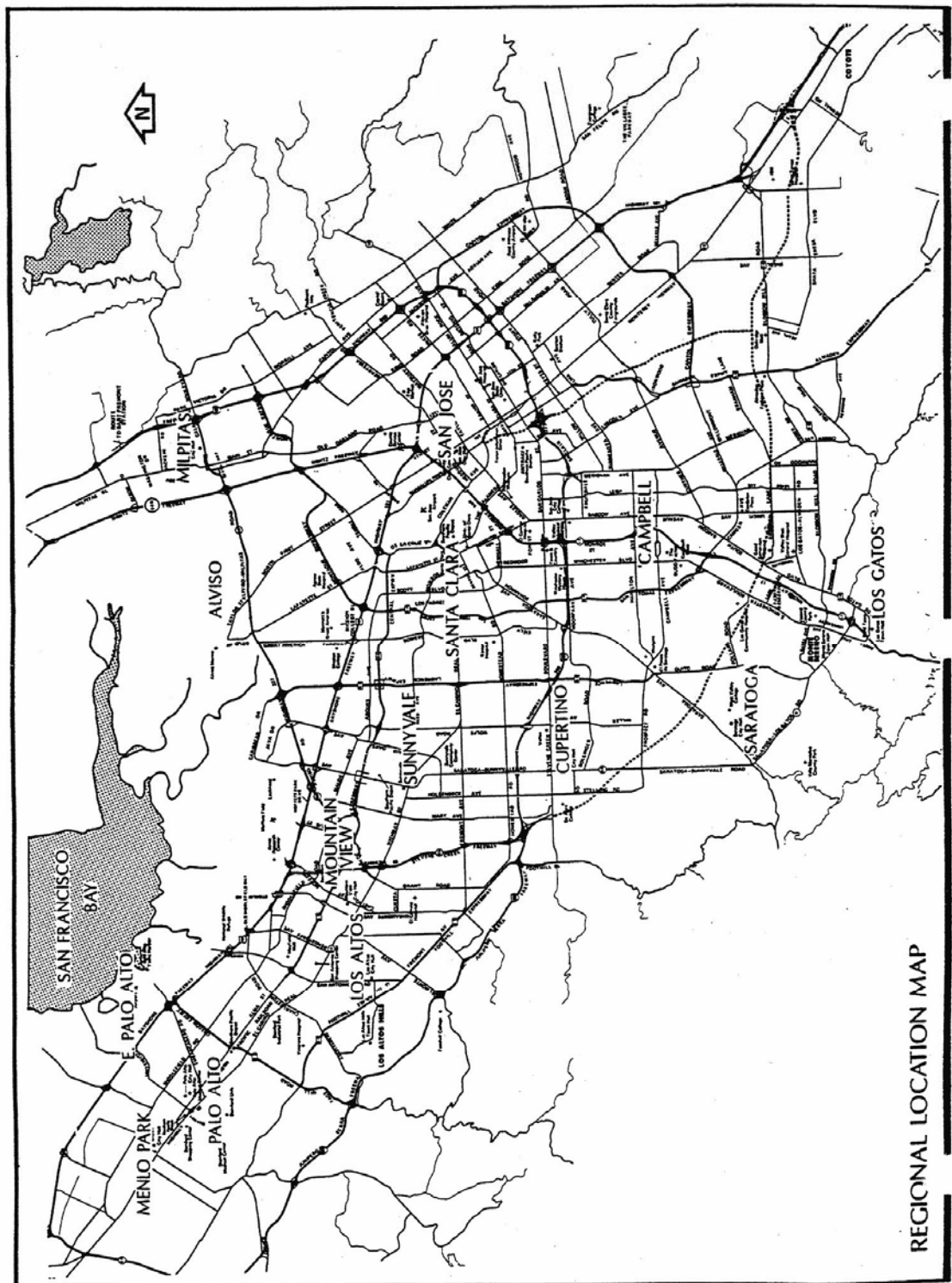
Each organization identified in the Matrix of Responsibility (Annex A) will update its portion/annex of this plan as needed based on experience in emergencies, deficiencies identified through drills and exercises, and changes in government structure and emergency organizations.

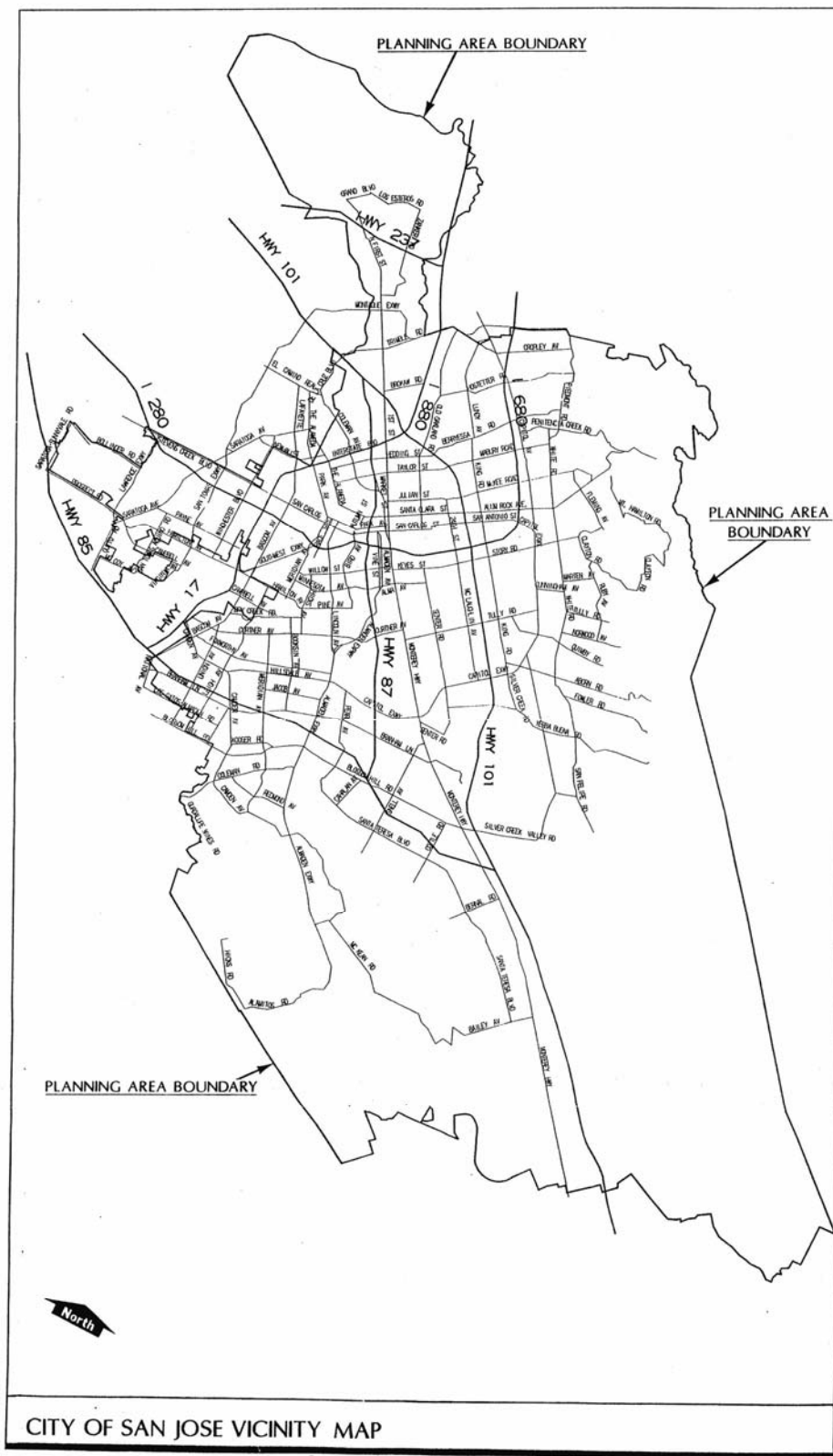
Revisions will be forwarded to Director of Emergency Preparedness, who upon concurrence, will forward the revisions to all agencies identified in the Matrix in Annex A. Standard City government mail channels, e-mail or the US Postal Service, will be utilized for this purpose.

PROFILE OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE

The City of San José is the third largest city in California, with a resident population of 923,600. The population is culturally diverse, including large numbers of people with limited English language skills. Monolingual populations speaking Spanish, Vietnamese, and other Southeast Asian languages make up a significant percentage of the population. Additional details regarding population and ethnicity are available in the 2000 Census Data.

San José is located at the south end of San Francisco Bay and is traversed by major interstate highways and rail corridors. There is an international airport and a general aviation airport within its borders. San José is home to a major state university and high tech industries. It has a downtown with high-rise buildings, a convention center, arena, performing arts center, theaters, museums, and industrial/commercial concentrations in various parts of the City. It provides wastewater treatment services to surrounding communities at its Water Pollution Control Plant adjacent to the bay.





BASIC PLAN

PART I

1.1 Purpose

The Basic Plan addresses San Jose's planned response to emergencies associated with natural disasters and technological incidents--including both peacetime and wartime nuclear defense operations. It provides an overview of operational concepts, identifies components of the City Emergency Management Organization, and describes the overall responsibilities of federal, state, county, and City entities.

1.2 Authorities and References

Response and recovery operations will be conducted as outlined in Section 1.5, Concept of Operations, and in accordance with the enabling legislation, plans, and agreements listed in **Appendix 1, Authorities and References**.

1.3 Preparedness Elements

Pre-event planning, training, public awareness and education, hazard identification, capability assessment, and hazard mitigation will be emphasized.

1.4 Hazard Identification and Analysis

A Hazard Identification and Analysis indicates that San Jose may be subject to the effects of numerous natural and technological disasters. A summary analysis of these hazards is provided in **Appendix 4 (Hazard Identification and Analysis)**.

1.5 Concept of Operations

1.5.1 General

Operational concepts presented in this section are based on the Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS), which includes the Incident Command System and incorporates the National Incident Management System (NIMS). These are applicable to both peacetime and wartime situations. In cases where similarities in operational concepts exist, these concepts have been combined. Operational concepts peculiar to either peacetime or wartime situations have been so noted. In some instances, emergencies will be presaged by some sort of build-up or warning period, providing sufficient time to warn the population and implement mitigation measures designed to reduce loss of life and property damage. However, often an emergency occurs with little or no warning, requiring immediate activation of the EOP and commitment of resources. In light of this continuum of possibilities, this plan will be implemented, to the extent possible, in the following three periods and related phases.

1.5.1.1 Pre-Emergency Period

The Pre-emergency period is divided into two phases, as follows:

Normal Preparedness Phase

Entities identified in this plan as having either a primary or support mission relative to response and recovery should prepare Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and checklists detailing personnel assignments, policies, notification rosters, and resource lists. Employees should be acquainted with these SOPs and checklists, and periodically be trained in their activation and execution.

Increased Readiness Phase

The receipt of a warning, or the observation that an emergency situation is imminent, or likely to occur soon will initiate this phase. Actions to be accomplished during this phase include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Review and update of EOP and SOPs;
- Dissemination of accurate and timely emergency public information;
- Accelerated training of permanent and auxiliary staff;
- Inspection of critical facilities;
- Recruitment of additional staff and Disaster Service Workers;
- Mobilization of resources.

1.5.1.2 Emergency Period

The Emergency Period is composed of the following three phases:

Pre-Impact Phase

Actions to be accomplished during this phase are precautionary, and emphasize protection of life. Typical responses might be:

- Evacuation of threatened populations to safe areas;
- Notifying threatened populations of the emergency and advising them of safety measures to be implemented;

- Advise County and State OES of the impending emergency;
- Identify the need for Mutual Aid and request such through the appropriate channels;
- Declaration of a LOCAL EMERGENCY by local authorities.

Immediate Impact Phase

During this phase typical responses may include:

- Emergency response to control with or without recourse to Mutual Aid from outside the City.
- Evacuation of portions of the City if required due to uncontrollable immediate and ensuing threats.
- Mutual Aid from outside the City may be requested.
- If the City is either minimally impacted, or not impacted at all, it may be requested to provide Mutual Aid to other jurisdictions.

Priority will be given to the following operations:

- Dissemination of accurate, timely, emergency public information;
- Situation analysis;
- Resource allocation and control;
- Evacuation and rescue operations;
- Medical care operations;
- Coroner operations;
- Care and shelter operations;
- Access and perimeter control;
- Public health operations;
- Restoration of vital services and utilities.

When City resources are committed to the maximum and additional resources are required, requests for Mutual Aid will be initiated through the proper channels.

If two or more cities within the County activate the EOCs, the Operational Area EOC will be activated in support of information collection and dissemination, and resource request management. Additionally, State OES may activate the State Operations Center (SOC) in Mather, CA. The mission of the SOC is coordination and support of operations in affected areas. The SOC may be supported by activation of the State Coastal Region EOC in Oakland, or an alternate location.

The State OES Director will assist the Governor in direction and coordination of response activities of state agencies, as well as coordinate and support response and recovery activities conducted by local government.

Depending on the severity of the emergency, a LOCAL EMERGENCY may be proclaimed. In this case, the City EOC will be activated and Operational Area as well as State OES, will be advised. The State OES Director may request a gubernatorial declaration of a STATE OF EMERGENCY. Should a STATE OF EMERGENCY be proclaimed, state agencies will, to the extent possible, respond to requests for assistance.

In the event that the Governor requests and receives a Presidential declaration of an EMERGENCY or a MAJOR DISASTER under the provisions of Public Law 93-288, he will appoint a State Coordinating Officer (SCO). In conjunction with a Federal Coordinating Officer (FCO), the SCO will coordinate state and federal support efforts.

Sustained Emergency Phase

In addition to continuing life and property protection operations, mass care, relocation, registration of displaced persons, and damage assessment operations will be initiated. Disaster Application Centers (DACs), providing victims services addressing immediate emergency or recovery needs may also be established.

1.5.1.3 Post-Emergency Period (Recovery)

As soon as possible, the State OES Director, operating through the SOC, will bring together representatives of federal, state, Operational Area, and city agencies, as well as representatives of the American Red Cross (ARC), for the purpose of coordinating the implementation of assistance programs and establishment of support priorities.

The Post-Emergency Period has at least six prime objectives, which may overlap. These objectives are:

- Reinstatement of resident autonomy;
- Provision of essential public services;
- Permanent restoration of public and private property;

- Identification of residual hazards;
- Plans to mitigate future hazards;
- Plans to obtain reimbursement of costs associated with response and recovery efforts.

1.5.2 Peacetime Emergencies

Generally, the level of involvement in peacetime emergencies will be City to operational area, to region, to state, to federal. To facilitate the planning process, State OES has established the following three levels of response, with respect to peacetime emergencies.

Level I

A minor to moderate incident characterized by adequate local response capability and sufficient resources to favorably resolve the situation. A LOCAL EMERGENCY may or may not be proclaimed.

Level II

A moderate to severe emergency characterized by a need for Mutual Aid to ensure a favorable resolution of the situation. In most cases, a LOCAL EMERGENCY will be proclaimed. A STATE OF EMERGENCY may be proclaimed.

Level III

A major disaster, exemplified by depletion of resources and Mutual Aid response capability area-wide, necessitating extensive statewide and federal assistance. Generally, a LOCAL EMERGENCY and STATE OF EMERGENCY will be proclaimed. A Presidential declaration may or may not be proclaimed.

1.5.3 Wartime Emergencies

The impact of wartime emergencies may range from minor inconveniences such as food and petroleum shortages to a worst-case scenario involving an attack on the United States utilizing nuclear weapons.

Protective measures to be employed in the event of a threatened or actual attack on the United States include:

- In-place protection utilizing designated fallout shelters.
- Construction of fallout shelters, given adequate lead-time.
- Upgrading of homes and other buildings to a radiation Protection Factor (PF) of at least 40, given adequate lead-time.
- Spontaneous evacuation by an informed citizenry. Crisis relocation is not considered a viable option within the context of this plan.

1.6 Standardized Emergency Management System

The Standardized Emergency Management System is comprised of the emergency management organizations of cities, operational areas, OES regions, and state agencies. Within this context, the local jurisdictions are responsible for directing and coordinating emergency response and recovery operations within their respective jurisdictions, while the other agencies serve primarily as support elements.

1.6.1 Santa Clara County Operational Area Emergency Management Structure

Section 8605 of the California Emergency Services Act designates the political subdivisions within the geographical boundaries of a county as an Operational Area. During a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY, Operational Areas are required to coordinate response and recovery operations and serve as communication links. The utilization of the Operational Area concept during a STATE OF EMERGENCY and a LOCAL EMERGENCY is now required, as well.

The Operational Area may provide emergency management services in one of the following modes:

- Decentralized coordination and direction. The EOC is not activated.
- Centralized coordination and direction. The EOC is activated for purposes of coordination and resource requests, and the SEMS system is activated for decision-making

1.6.2 City of San José Emergency Management Structure

The City of San José emergency management organization is comprised of:

City Manager's Office
Airports
Conventions, Arts, and Entertainment
Employee Services
Environmental Services Department
Finance Department
Fire Department
General Services Department
Housing Department
Information Technology
Library
Office of Economic Development
Office of Emergency Services
Parks, Recreation, and Neighborhood Services

Planning, Building & Code Enforcement
Police Department
Public Works
Department of Transportation
City Attorney
City Auditor
City Clerk
Mayor and Council

1.6.3 Mutual Aid Regions

The State of California is currently divided into six Mutual Aid Regions and three OES regions. State OES Regional Managers and their respective staffs constitute the Regional Emergency Management organization. Their stated mission is to coordinate and support local emergency management activities at the request of the Operational Area Coordinators. With respect to Santa Clara County, the County Emergency Services Director is the Operational Area Coordinator, and the OES Regional Coordinator is the State OES Coastal Region Manager, located in Oakland.

1.6.4 Functions and Responsibilities

Response and recovery functions, as well as specific guidelines for accomplishing these functions, are contained in the Functional Annexes of this document. Responsibilities for discharging the duties associated with these functions are depicted in the Matrix of Responsibility (Annex A). A synopsis of each functional annex follows:

Management Section (Annex A)

Provides for the overall management and coordination of response and recovery operations.

Operations Section (Annex B)

Operations (Annex B) provides for centralized control and coordination of emergency operations based on the goals and priorities set by the Management Section Chief.

Planning and Intelligence Section (Annex C)

Develops accurate information on the extent of the disaster, extent of damage and anticipated changes in environmental factors and disseminates the Management Section Chiefs' Action Plan for each action period.

Logistics Section (Annex D)

Oversees the management of resources to support field forces in executing the Action Plan, and EOC staff in managing the available disaster response and support capabilities.

Finance Section (Annex E)

Coordinates collection of cost data and orchestrates requests for reimbursement from other levels of government or insurance.

Flood (Annex F)

Provides guidance on managing flood events.

Heat Wave (Annex H)

Provides guidance on managing community impacts from prolonged heat.

Off-Airport Aviation Accident (Annex O)

Provides guidance on managing community impacts from aircraft accidents that occur off the Airfield.

Power Outage (Annex P)

Provides guidance on managing community impacts from loss of electrical power.

Terrorism Response (Annex T)

Provides guidance on managing terrorism threats or events.

Wildland/Urban Interface Fires (Annex W)

Provides guidance on managing community impacts from Wildland/Urban Interface Fires.

1.6.5 Continuity of Government

The California Emergency Services Act, as well as the Constitution of California, provides the authority for state and local government to reconstitute itself in the event incumbents are unable to serve. Appendix 1-3 of this document contains specifics of this procedure.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

STATE AUTHORITY

The California Emergency Services Act (Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code), provides the basic authority for conducting response and recovery operations, provided a declaration of LOCAL EMERGENCY, STATE OF EMERGENCY, or STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY is made, consistent with the provisions of the Act.

The California Emergency Plan is promulgated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, and provides statewide authority and responsibility, and describes the functions and operations of government at all levels during extraordinary emergencies, including wartime. Section 8568 of the Act states, in part, "the State Emergency Plan shall be in effect in each political subdivision of the state, and the governing body of each political subdivision shall take such action as may be necessary; to carry out the provisions thereof." Consistent with this language, the City of San José Emergency Operations Plan should be considered an extension of the State Emergency Operations Plan.

PROCLAMATIONS

Local Emergency

The authority to proclaim a LOCAL EMERGENCY in San José is vested in the City Council, or in its absence, the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager), or designated alternate. A proclamation of LOCAL EMERGENCY is invalid after seven days, unless ratified by the governing body. In the event that the governing body ratifies the proclamation, and the proclamation extends beyond seven days, the governing body must review the need to continue the proclamation at least every fourteen days until the LOCAL EMERGENCY is terminated. In any case, the governing body must proclaim the termination of the LOCAL EMERGENCY as soon as conditions warrant.

A proclamation of LOCAL EMERGENCY provides the governing body the authority to:

- o Provide mutual aid consistent with the provisions of local ordinances, resolutions, emergency plans, and agreements.
- o Receive mutual aid from state agencies.
- o In the absence of a State of War Emergency or State of Emergency, seek recovery of the cost of extraordinary services incurred in executing mutual aid agreements.
- o Promulgate orders and regulations necessary to provide for protection of life and property.

- o Promulgate orders and regulations imposing curfew.
- o All other extraordinary functions described in Municipal Code, Chapter 8.08.

Additionally, certain immunities from liability are provided for in the Act.

State of Emergency

The Governor can declare a STATE OF EMERGENCY when conditions warrant, and the Mayor or Chief Executive of a City, or the Chairman of the Board of Supervisors or County Administrative Officer requests the proclamation. Alternately, the Governor may proclaim a STATE OF EMERGENCY in the absence of a request if it is determined that 1) conditions warrant a proclamation, and 2) local authority is inadequate to cope with the emergency.

The proclamation must be in writing, be well publicized, and filed with Secretary of State as soon as possible following issuance. The proclamation is effective upon issuance.

During a STATE OF EMERGENCY the Governor has the authority to promulgate, issue, and enforce orders and regulations within the affected area; and employ state Personnel, equipment, facilities, and other resources to mitigate the effects of the emergency.

A STATE OF EMERGENCY must be terminated as soon as conditions warrant.

State of War Emergency

Conditions under a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY are for all intents and purposes the same as during a LOCAL EMERGENCY, or STATE OF EMERGENCY, with the added provision that officers and employees of the various political subdivisions within the state are required to obey all orders and regulations promulgated by the Governor during a STATE OF WAR EMERGENCY. Failure to comply with this provision constitutes a misdemeanor and can result in the discharge of the recalcitrant officer or employee by the Governor. In such cases, the Governor is authorized to designate a replacement for the discharged officer or employee.

Additional state authorities for conducting emergency response and recovery operations include:

California Natural Disaster Assistance Act

Section 128, California Water Code

California Government Code 8607

FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (PL 93-288)

Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 (PL 920)

Public Law 84-99

Homeland Security Presidential Directive – 5 and 8

CITY AUTHORITY

City of San José Municipal Code, Chapter 8.08, "Office of Emergency Services."

City of San Jose Resolution No. 66401, adopting SEMS.

City of San José Resolution No. 72949, adopting NIMS.

REFERENCES

California Emergency Plan

Disaster Assistance Procedure Manual (State OES)

California Emergency Resources Management Plan

California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan

California Fire and Rescue Operations Plan

California Building Officials Mutual Aid Plan

POWERS OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Government Code

West's Ann.Cal.Gov.Code § 38791
WEST'S ANNOTATED CALIFORNIA CODE
GOVERNMENT CODE
TITLE 4. GOVERNMENT OF CITIES
DIVISION 3 OFFICERS
PART 2 LEGISLATIVE BODY
CHAPTER 10. HEALTH AND SAFETY
ARTICLE 7. MISCELLANEOUS

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Current through 1999 portion of 1999-2000 Reg. Sess. And 1st Ex. Sess.

§ 38791. Emergency executive; powers

By ordinance the legislative body of a city may provide for a chief executive who, during periods of great public calamity such as extraordinary fire, flood, storm, epidemic, earthquake, sabotage or enemy attack shall have complete authority over the city and the right to exercise all police power vested in the city by the Constitution and general laws.

(Added by Stats. 1949, c 79, p. 188, § 1. Amended by Stats 1995, c. 624, p. 1119, § 39.

Penal Code

West's Ann.Cal.Penal Code § 409.5
WEST'S ANNOTATED CALIFORNIA CODES
PENAL CODE
PART 1. OF CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS
TITLE 11. OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE

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Current through 1999 portion of 1999-2000 Reg. Sess. And 1st Ex. Sess.

§409.5. Authority of peace officers, lifeguard or marine safety officer to close disaster area; exclusion from police command post area; unauthorized entry; exceptions

- (a) Whenever a menace to the public health or safety is created by a calamity including a flood, storm, fire, earthquake, explosion, accident, or other disaster, officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office of

sheriff's office, any officer or employee of the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection designated a peace officer by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Parks and Recreation designated a peace officer by subdivision (f) of Section 830.2, any officer or employee of the Department of Fish and Game designated a peace officer under subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, and any publicly employed full-time lifeguard or publicly employed full-time marine safety officer while action in a supervisory position in the performance of his or her official duties, may close the area where the menace exists for the duration thereof by means of ropes, markers, or guards to any and all persons not authorized by the lifeguard or officer to enter or remain within the enclosed area. The calamity creates an immediate menace to the public health. The local health officer may close the area where the menace exists pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section.

- (b) Officers of the Department of the California Highway Patrol, police departments, marshal's office or sheriff's office, officers of the Department of Fish and Game designated as peace officers by subdivision (e) of Section 830.2, or officer of the Department of forestry and Fire Protection designated as peace officers by subdivision (g) of Section 830.2 may close the immediate area surrounding any emergency field command post or any other command post activated for the purpose of abating any calamity enumerated in this section or any riot or other civil disturbance to any and all authorized persons pursuant to the conditions set forth in this section whether or not the field command post or other command post is located near the actual calamity or riot or other civil disturbance.
- (c) Any unauthorized person who willfully and knowingly enters an area closed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) and who willfully remains within the area after receiving notice to evacuate or leave shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall prevent a duly authorized representative of any news service, newspaper, or radio or television station or network from entering the areas closed pursuant to this section.

(Added by Stats. 1957, c. 1402, p.2737, § 1. Amended by Stats. 1965, c.212, p.1177, § 1; Stats.1969, c.1096, p. 2096, § 1; Stats. 1977m c,687m o,2217m § 1; Stats. 1981, c. 600, p.2316, § 1; Stats. 1983, c. 227, § 1; Stats. 1987, c. 736, § 1; Stats. 1989, c. 1165, § 17; Stats. 1990, c. 82 (S.655), § 6, eff. May 3, 1990; Stats. 1990, c. 1695 (S.B.2140), § 8; Gov.Reorg.Plan No. 1 of 1995, § 43, eff. July 12, 1995; Stats. 1996, c. 305 (A.B.3103), § 44.)

West's Ann.Cal.Penal Cod § 726
WEST'S ANNOTATED CALIFORNIA CODES
PENAL CODE
PART 2 OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
TITLE 1. OF THE PREVENTION OF PUBLIC OFFENSES
CHAPTER 5. SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS

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Current through 1999 portion of 1999-2000 Reg. Sess. And 1st Ex. Sess.

§ 726. Unlawful or riotous assemblies; command to disperse

Where any number of persons, whether armed or not, are unlawfully or riotously assembled, the sheriff of the county and his or her deputies, the officials governing the town or city, or any of them, must go among the persons assembled, or as near to them as possible, and command them, in the name of the people of the state, immediately to disperse.

(Enacted 1872. Amended by Stats. 1951, c. 1608, p. 3613, § 10.)

2000 Electronic Update

(Amended by Stats. 1996, c. 872 (A.B. 3472), § 114; Stats. 1998, c. 931 (S.B.2139), § 355, eff. Sept. 28, 1998.)

MUTUAL AID

The statewide mutual aid system is codified in the California Disaster and Civil Defense Master Mutual Aid Agreement. The Agreement was developed in 1950 and has been adopted by all counties and incorporated cities in the state of California. The Master Mutual Aid Agreement creates a formal structure wherein each local jurisdiction retains control of its own facilities, Personnel, and resources, but may also receive or render assistance to other jurisdictions within the state. State government is obligated to provide assistance to local jurisdictions, to the extent possible.

To facilitate the coordination of mutual aid, the state has been divided into six Mutual Aid Regions (see Attachment to this Appendix for boundaries). Additionally, Fire and Rescue, and Law Enforcement Coordinators are assigned at the Operational Area level.

Responsibilities within the context of the State Emergency Plan Master Mutual Aid Agreement are:

Incorporated Cities

- Develop and maintain EOPs consistent with the State EOP and the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- Maintain liaison with neighboring jurisdictions, Operational Area OES, and State OES.
- Designate staging areas for the purpose of providing rally points for incoming mutual aid and a staging area for support and recovery operations.

Operational Areas

- Coordination of intra-county mutual aid.
- Maintain liaison with State OES personnel.
- Request mutual aid from the State OES Coastal Region Manager.

State OES - Coastal Region

- Maintain liaison with state, federal, and local authorities.
- Provide planning guidance and assistance to operational areas and local jurisdictions.
- Respond to requests for mutual aid.
- Provide a clearinghouse for emergency operation information.

State OES - Headquarters

- Perform executive functions assigned by the Governor.
- Coordinate response and recovery operations of state agencies.
- Provide a clearinghouse for emergency operations information, statewide.
- Prepare and disseminate proclamations for the Governor.
- Receive and process requests for mutual aid.
- Receive and process requests for federal disaster assistance.
- Direct the allocation of federal and out-of-state resources.

MUTUAL AID POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

- Mutual aid resources will be provided and utilized in accordance with the Master Mutual Aid Agreement.
- During a proclaimed emergency, inter-jurisdictional mutual aid will be coordinated at the appropriate Operational Area or mutual aid regional level whenever available resources are:
 - Subject to state or federal control,
 - Subject to military control,
 - Located outside the requesting jurisdiction,
 - Allocated on a priority basis.
- Local agencies should, whenever possible, provide incoming mutual aid forces with portable radios, using local frequencies.
- Local agencies receiving mutual aid are responsible for logistical support of reporting personnel.
- Requests for, and coordination of mutual aid support will normally be accomplished through established channels (cities to operational areas to mutual aid regions to state level). Requests should specify, at a minimum:
 - Number and type of personnel needed,

- Type and amount of equipment needed,
- Reporting time and location,
- Authority to who forces should report,
- Access routes
- Estimated duration of operations.

AUTHORITIES AND REFERENCES

California Master Mutual Aid Agreement

California Fire and Rescue Emergency Plan

California Law Enforcement Mutual Aid Plan

California Building Officials Mutual Aid Plan

Federal Disaster Relief Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-288)

Standardized Emergency Management System, Government Code 8607

National Incident Management System, HSPD – 5 and HSPD - 8



CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

Within the context of this document, the concept of Continuity of Government is comprised of three elements--Standby Officers for the Governing Body, Alternate Seat of Government, and Preservation of Vital Records. Specifics of each element are addressed in subtopics of this Appendix.

STANDBY OFFICERS

Article 15, Chapter 7, Division 1, Title 2, California Government Code provides the authority, as well as the procedures to be employed, to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions within the State of California. Generally, Article 15 permits the appointment of up to three Standby Officers for each member of the governing body, and up to three Standby Officers for the Chief Executive, if not a member of the governing body. Article 15 permits provision for the succession of officers who head departments having duties in the maintenance of law and order, or in the furnishing of public services relating to health and safety.

Article 15 also outlines procedures to assure continued functioning of political subdivisions in the event the governing body, including Standby Officers, is unavailable to serve.

In accordance with City of San José Charter, Section 203, the Director of Emergency Services (City Manager) has designated the following order of succession to the office of Director of Emergency Services:

Assistant City Manager	1st Alternate
Deputy City Manager (1)	2nd Alternate
Deputy City Manager (2)	3rd Alternate

Members of the City Council may meet to conduct City business provided there is a quorum. If the disaster results in loss of life or incapacity of a member of the governing body, the remaining members will follow the City Charter for filling vacancies.

ALTERNATE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

In the event that a facility for conducting essential work of the City of San José should be unavailable, that work will be relocated to another suitable facility of the City of San José, or another suitable loaned or rented facility. The seat of government is the City Hall/Civic Center. Alternate sites would include other city-owned facilities, city-leased office spaces, park facilities, convention facilities, and fire battalion headquarters. Privately owned facilities, such as hotels, malls, and warehouses offer other alternatives. The Director of Emergency Services will make selection of the alternate site when the determination has been made that the City Hall is

uninhabitable. Consideration will be given to the following features of the proposed alternate sites:

1. Seismic safety;
2. Not in immediate proximity to facilities using or storing reportable quantities of acutely hazardous materials/extremely hazardous substances, nor with an anticipated threat from hazardous materials;
3. Not in a known flood plain, landslide, liquefaction, or dam inundation zone;
4. Not in an area with a known imminent threat to life or health from natural, technological, or civil unrest sources;
5. Adequate roadway access;
6. Availability of essential utilities, either installed or able to be installed rapidly, including sanitation.

PRESERVATION OF VITAL RECORDS

Vital records are defined as those records that are essential to:

- Protect the rights and interests of individuals. Examples include vital statistics, land and tax records, license registers, and articles of incorporation.
- Conduct emergency response and recovery operations. Records of this type include utility system maps, locations of emergency supplies and equipment, EOPs, and personnel rosters.
- Reestablish normal governmental functions. Included in this group are charter, statutes, ordinances, court records, and financial records, especially payroll and accounts receivable.

Each level of government down to the departmental level is responsible for designating a custodian for vital records, and ensuring that vital records storage and preservation is accomplished. Vital records storage methods that might be utilized include, but are not limited to:

- Fireproof containers; and
- Vault storage (both in and out of the jurisdiction).
- Redundant electronic copies on media disbursed in several locations

The City Clerk is the designated custodian of vital records.

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER LINE OF SUCCESSION:
Activation Level One through Level Two

	Initial Shift	Second Shift
Director of Emergency Services	Les White	Jim Helmer
Asst. Director of Emergency Services	Mark Linder	Ed Shikada
Community Relations	Kay Winer	Jane Light
Emergency Services Coordinator	Kimberly Shunk	Earl Stevens
EPIO	Tom Manheim	Lindsey Wolf
City Hall Liaison	Deanna Santana	Nadine Nader
Operations Chief	Jeff Clet	Darryl VonRaesfeld
Fire/Rescue	On Duty Deputy Chief	On Duty Deputy Chief
Law Enforcement	Rob Davis	Tuck Younis
Care and Shelter	Albert Balagso	Joe Cardinalli
Construction & Engineering	Katy Allen	Dave Sykes
Communications	Police Sr. Dispatcher	Police Sr. Dispatcher
RACES	Bob Steinberg	Chris Swartout
Plans/Intelligence Chief	Joe Horwedel	Laurel Prevetti
Damage Assessment	Dennis Richardson	Bob Stevens
Situation Analysis	Stan Ketchum	Michael Bills
Logistics Chief	Peter Jensen	Anna Jatczak
Finance Chief	Scott Johnson	Julia Cooper
IT Liaison	Randy Murphy	Steve Turner

Appendix 4

HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

A hazard identification survey indicates that San José is subject, in varying degrees, to the effects of the following:

- Civil unrest
- Dam failure
- Earthquake, including landslides and liquefaction
- Flood
- Hazardous materials accident
- Insect pest infestation
- Power failure, including brownout
- Prolonged heat wave
- Transportation accident, including roadway, rail and air
- Weapons of mass destruction-chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive terrorism
- Wildland/Urban Interface Fires
- Winter storm, including freeze and high water conditions

Actions to be accomplished in response to these incidents are contained in the Emergency Action Checklists of the Annexes to this plan, and in departmental SOPs.

Methods for limiting the exposure of individuals within the county to gamma radiation and hazardous materials will consist of in-place sheltering, determination of accumulated dose rate and threshold limit in consultation with federal, state, and local authorities and health care professionals, the use of protective clothing and equipment, and in extreme cases, evacuation of the threatened population.

A synopsis of each high probability hazard and its potential effects follows.

GLOSSARY

Alquist-Priolo Special Study Zone	Area within 100 feet of an active earthquake fault for which special studies are required prior to building structures for human occupancy.
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
Mg	Million gallons
mgd	Million gallons per day
NFS	National Facility Survey. A list of designated fallout shelters.
PF	Radiation Protection Factor. A statement of the ratio of radiation received in a sheltered versus an unsheltered environment, usually expressed as a percentage (i.e., $PF\ 40 = 100/40 = 2.5\%$).
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service. Ham radio operators who have volunteered to assist public agencies in emergencies.
SEMS	Standardized Emergency Management System

EARTHQUAKE

The City of San Jose is in proximity to three major known active faults: Calaveras, Hayward, and San Andreas. Earthquakes to a magnitude 8.3 are possible on these faults. The Governor's Office of Emergency Services may issue earthquake warnings. In general, the United States Geological Survey has predicted a 70% chance of a major quake on one of these faults by 2030.

EARTHQUAKE THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

A major earthquake occurring in San Jose could cause many casualties, extensive property damage, fires and other ensuing hazards. The effects could be aggravated by aftershocks and by the secondary effects of fire, landslides, and dam failure. The time of day and season of the year also would have an effect on the number of dead and injured and the amount of damage sustained. Such an earthquake would be catastrophic in its effect on the population and could exceed the response capability of the state and local communities. Damage control and disaster relief support would be required from other local governmental and private organizations, and from the state and federal governments.

Extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Injured or displaced persons would require emergency medical care, food and temporary shelter. Identification and burial of many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Mass evacuation may be essential to save lives, particularly in areas below dams. Many families would be separated, particularly if the earthquake should occur during working hours. Emergency operations would be seriously hampered by the loss of communications and damage to transportation routes within, and to and from, the disaster area and by the disruption of public utilities and services.

Extensive federal assistance could be required and could continue for an extended period. Support would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population, including temporary housing for displaced persons.

Area at Risk

The area at risk includes the entire city of San Jose. Earth scientists consider that the entire Bay Area could suffer massive damage from a great earthquake on either the San Andreas Fault or the Hayward Fault (Table 1). Damage is expected to be uneven because of geological factors and structural differences.

Studies have provided estimates of the total number of deaths and hospitalized injuries, (exclusive of dam failures) for the entire San Francisco Bay Area. It is assumed that a proportionate number of casualties will be generated in the City of San Jose. Projected casualties

for two hypothetical earthquakes, an 8.3 magnitude event on the San Andreas Fault and a 7.5 magnitude earthquake on the Hayward Fault are presented in Table 1.

PROJECTED DEATHS AND HOSPITALIZED INJURIES IN SAN JOSE*

FAULT	EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE	TIME OF DAY	DEATHS	HOSPITALIZED INJURIES
San Andreas	8.3	2:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.	430 1400 1600	1700 5700 6200
Hayward	7.5	2:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m. 4:30 p.m.	240 660 500	960 2600 2000

Table 1. The magnitudes selected are the maximum credible earthquakes from these faults. Projected casualty estimates are based upon the maximum intensity scenario for each fault.

*Sources Davis, J.F., et al., Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 8.3 Earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area, Special Publication 61, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (1982).

Steinbrugge, K.VI, et al., Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 7.5 Earthquake on the Hayward Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area, Special Publication 78, California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology (1986).

EARTHQUAKE ON THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT

The following planning information is extracted from the report Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 8.3 Earthquake on the San Andreas Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area which was published by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, in 1982. This scenario is based on the maximum credible earthquake that could occur on the northern San Andreas Fault.

SEISMIC IMPACT

Fault Rupture

The planning scenario assumes an earthquake that is a repeat occurrence of the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906. This magnitude 8.3 event has its epicenter on the San Andreas Fault very near San Francisco. Surface rupture, resulting in cumulative horizontal displacement across the fault of about 10 feet, extends from San Juan Bautista to near Cape Mendocino.

Shaking Intensity

Intense shaking is assumed to occur for a period of 30-50 seconds. In the event of high ground water levels, amplified shaking would occur. Many aftershocks, with an occasional event in the magnitude 6-7 range, would continue for many weeks.

Ground Failure

The areas of high potential for ground failure include all Bay mud deposits, all areas considered of high liquefaction potential by numerous authorities, and most areas in which ground failure was noted in the 1906 earthquake. In 1906, liquefaction was reported to the east of the Guadalupe River, but not to the west. The potential for liquefaction is considered minimal in the rest of San Jose.

TRANSPORTATION

Freeways and Highways

Immediately following the earthquake, 25% of the freeways will be impassable. The disruption produced by the earthquake will create major traffic jams on heavily damaged US 101 from Novato to San Jose and on Route 17 (I-880) from Richmond to Santa Cruz. Some liquefaction is expected to occur along US 101 (north), I-680 (south) and Route 237. Within 36 hours, Route 17 from San Jose to Santa Cruz should be open to single-lane traffic.

Airports

Because the San Francisco and Oakland airports are built entirely on Bay fill, and the water table is within five feet of the surface, runways are expected to be unusable due to major damages. Mineta San Jose International Airport has a reasonable chance of surviving the earthquake without serious disruption of runway integrity and is large enough for C-141 aircraft. After the airport is evaluated in terms of auxiliary power supply, integrity of airport buildings, and vulnerability of access routes, a final plan of action needs to be developed.

Railroads

Ground failure will damage the alignment of the railroads. The damaged portions will not be operable for at least 72 hours. Rail access from the south will be cut off by the collapse of the Pajaro River Bridge east of Watsonville.

Marine Facilities

All marine facilities at Redwood Creek, Palo Alto, and Alviso Channel will be inoperable and inaccessible.

UTILITIES**Telephones**

Because of shaking patterns corresponding with key facility location, the South Bay area may experience complete localized telephone failures on a block-by-block basis. Cellular telephone service may be intermittent as a result of either damage to cell phone towers or from usage overload (too many callers trying to use the system).

Electric Power

One-half to all service connections will be without electric power for 24 hours after the magnitude 8.3 earthquake. During the next 24 hours, approximately one-quarter of the connections may be restored. The Coyote Substation is located in an area of predicted strong shaking and is expected to sustain significant damage. This major substation is subject to inundation if Anderson Dam should fail.

Water Supply

Several of the major aqueducts that deliver imported water to the area will sustain damage causing temporary interruptions in supply. The absence of electrical power for extended periods in some areas will preclude water deliveries where pumping is necessary, even though conveyance facilities may be intact. Fresh water for domestic purposes will have to be supplied by tankers to affected neighborhoods. Firefighting efforts will, in some areas, be seriously hampered during the initial 72 -hour period.

Waste Water

Sewage collection systems will sustain widespread damage, particularly in the low-lying areas near the Bay. The major impact of the earthquake on the sewage collection systems will come as a result of ruptured sewer mains. The Penitencia Treatment Plant and adjacent South Bay Aqueduct terminal facility will be inoperative for more than 72 hours because of seismically triggered landslide displacements.

Natural Gas

Many gas leaks will occur within the distribution mains and individual service connections, particularly in the areas that experience ground failure. Natural gas is expected to be unavailable to all parts of most urban areas in the South Bay for an extended period of time. To prevent explosions, the entire system of mains, feeders, and service lines in the affected area must be purged before pilot lights and service can be restored.

EARTHQUAKE ON THE HAYWARD FAULT

The following planning information is extracted from the report, Earthquake Planning Scenario for a Magnitude 7.5 Earthquake on the Hayward Fault in the San Francisco Bay Area, which was published by the California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, in 1986. This scenario is based on the maximum credible event that could occur on the Hayward Fault from San Pablo Bay to southeast of San Jose.

SEISMIC IMPACT

Fault Rupture

Horizontal fault offset of up to 10 feet along the 62-mile length of the fault would cause major damage to structures located on active fault traces. Throughout most of its length the fault traverses residential and commercial areas, posing the threat of widespread damage to buildings, utility lifelines and distribution systems, and transportation routes.

Shaking Intensity

Potentially damaging shaking continues for 30-40 seconds within 16 miles of the fault. Frequent aftershocks, including events of magnitude 6, continue for several weeks. The area subject to shaking of Modified Mercalli Intensity VIII extends from near Petaluma and Napa in the North Bay to south of San Jose.

Predicted shaking of Modified Mercalli intensity IX encompasses an area of some 5 miles in width lying generally west of the Hayward fault, an area that includes virtually all the developed urban area including the eastern half of San Jose. Intensities greater than IX will most commonly occur along the zone of surface rupture and around the Bay margins.

Ground Failures

Secondary ground failures due to liquefaction will be common, particularly on filled ground around the Bay margins. These movements will damage various major structures and lifeline facilities. Seismically induced landslides pose an additional threat, with the probability of failure being highest in the rainy season.

TRANSPORTATION

Freeways and Highways

All of the major freeway routes to the East Bay from the east and south are vulnerable. Major routes subject to surface fault offset (up to 10 feet) include Interstate 880 at Fremont and south to San Jose. Ground failures due to liquefaction and strong ground shaking will cause major damage along Interstate 880 from Richmond to San Jose.

Airports

Runways at the major Bay Area airports may be unusable by larger aircraft. San Jose International Airport is assumed to be available for larger transport aircraft. Other secondary Bay Area airports should be available for limited use by small aircraft and helicopters. Moffett Field may provide for limited use to large aircraft.

Railroads

Rail service to the Bay Area from the south will be curtailed due to fault rupture, ground failures and structural damage for at least 72 hours after the earthquake.

UTILITIES

Telephones

Telephone communications will be overloaded by post-earthquake calls within the area and from the outside. This situation will be further complicated by physical damage to equipment due to ground shaking and loss of electrical power. Cellular telephone service may be intermittent as a result of either damage to cell phone towers or from usage overload (too many callers trying to use the system).

The San Jose area has a substantial number of telephone facilities located in areas subject to severe shaking and high probability of ground failure. Access for repairs will be a major problem.

Electrical Power

During some portion of the first 72-hour period following the earthquake, all communities within the fault area will experience some loss of power. It is reasonable to consider about one-third of the service connections in the area to be without power for 24 hours. While the resources may be available to rapidly deal with repairs to the system, the general confusion and damage to other lifelines such as communications and highways will complicate restoration efforts. Realistically, power is unlikely to be restored to many areas for several days or longer. Emergency plan alternatives are critical for power-dependent systems such as communications, water supply, fire fighting, and waste treatment.

Water Supply

Water supply systems in the south Bay will be severely crippled by this earthquake. Displacement along the Hayward Fault will heavily damage all aqueducts and the many distribution systems that cross the fault. The flow of water crossing the fault will be reduced to 10% for the first 24 hours. The public will need to conserve available supplies (e.g., water in hot water heaters) and to take safety measures against contamination. Restoration of full service could take months.

Waste Water

Sewage lift stations without emergency power will be a problem. Open trenches may be necessary to carry sewage for short distances around damaged conduits. Alternatively, planners will have to provide for emergency housing or temporary sanitary facilities. Portions of the

treatment plant will shut down due to lack of power. Emergency treated raw sewage may have to be discharged into the Bay for up to one month.

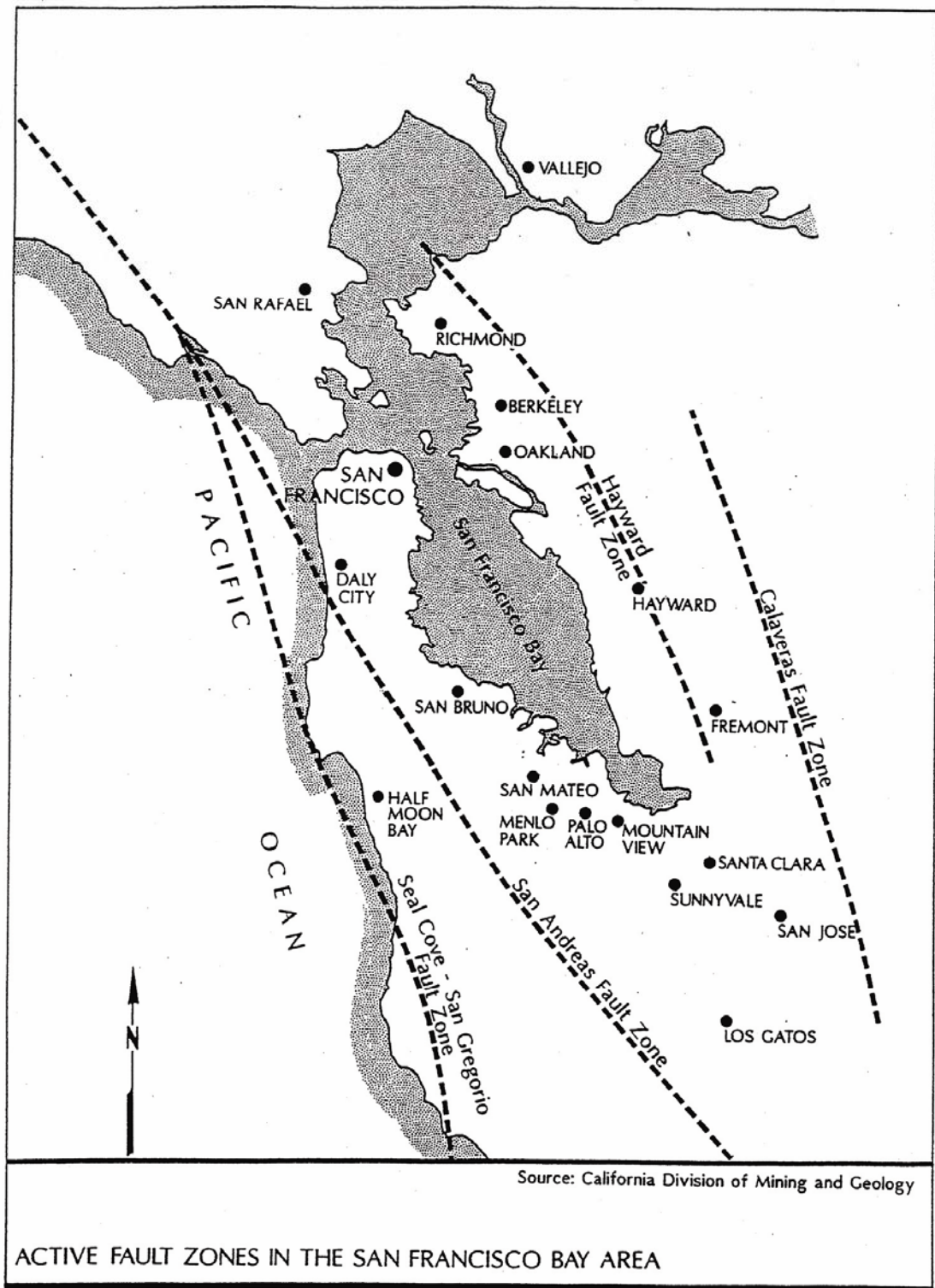
Natural Gas

Secondary ground failures resulting from high intensity shaking will result in many breaks in the natural gas distribution system in the proximity of the fault zone. Some fires will occur in streets due to broken gas mains; structural fires will occur as a result of broken service connections.

Fault rupture will also cause damage to the larger diameter transmission pipelines at Fremont. As a result of damage to transmission facilities, natural gas will be unavailable to Milpitas and San Jose on the south unless gas can be routed from the south. Terminal/transmission facilities damage in the south Bay should be minimal.

Petroleum Pipelines

All major pipelines transporting petroleum fuels to the Bay Area (including the South Bay) cross the Hayward fault either at San Pablo or Fremont and are vulnerable to damage by surface fault rupture.



FIRE

Portions of the City of San Jose are in proximity to the wild land areas of Santa Clara County. In addition, brush and grasses accumulate within natural areas of San Jose, which may contribute to a high fuel load, leading to the potential for wildland/urban interface fires.

San Jose is a high-density city in the downtown core and older central neighborhoods. Existing residential structures in various areas have combustible roofing. Given the right combination of weather condition and local building materials, a conflagration is possible.

Given the amount of wildland/urban interface fire areas and the number of buildings with combustible building materials, most areas of the city are vulnerable to potential fires.

FLOOD

The City of San José is located at the south end of San Francisco Bay. Some of the community is adjacent to tidal rivers, marshes, and bay margins. Some of the community is adjacent to sea walls, dikes and levees, and below sea level. During periods of heavy rains and high tides these areas may experience flooding. In addition, a series of creeks travel from the higher elevations in the south and east portions of the city to the bay, traversing populated areas of the city. In periods of heavy rain these creeks may overflow their banks, causing localized flooding. In addition, since the City's storm drain system empties into creek and river channels at various points, high water levels in the channels may cause water to back up in the storm drain system, causing localized interaction flooding.

FLOOD THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

The City of San Jose has suffered flooding in the past and has large areas subject to flooding. Several factors have lead to this situation: some parts of the city are low lying and are reclaimed tidal flats or swamps; large areas have subsided as a consequence of pumping from the underlying aquifer, and much of the land has been covered by pavement and by structures which decreases percolation and increases the runoff from rain. The construction of dams, levees, and other flood control works has lead to more intense development of flood-prone areas.

Area at Risk

The areas at risk in the City of San Jose have been identified on the FEMA-produced Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM). San Jose maintains a file of these maps in the Public Works Department and in the Office of Emergency Services.

Nature of the Situation

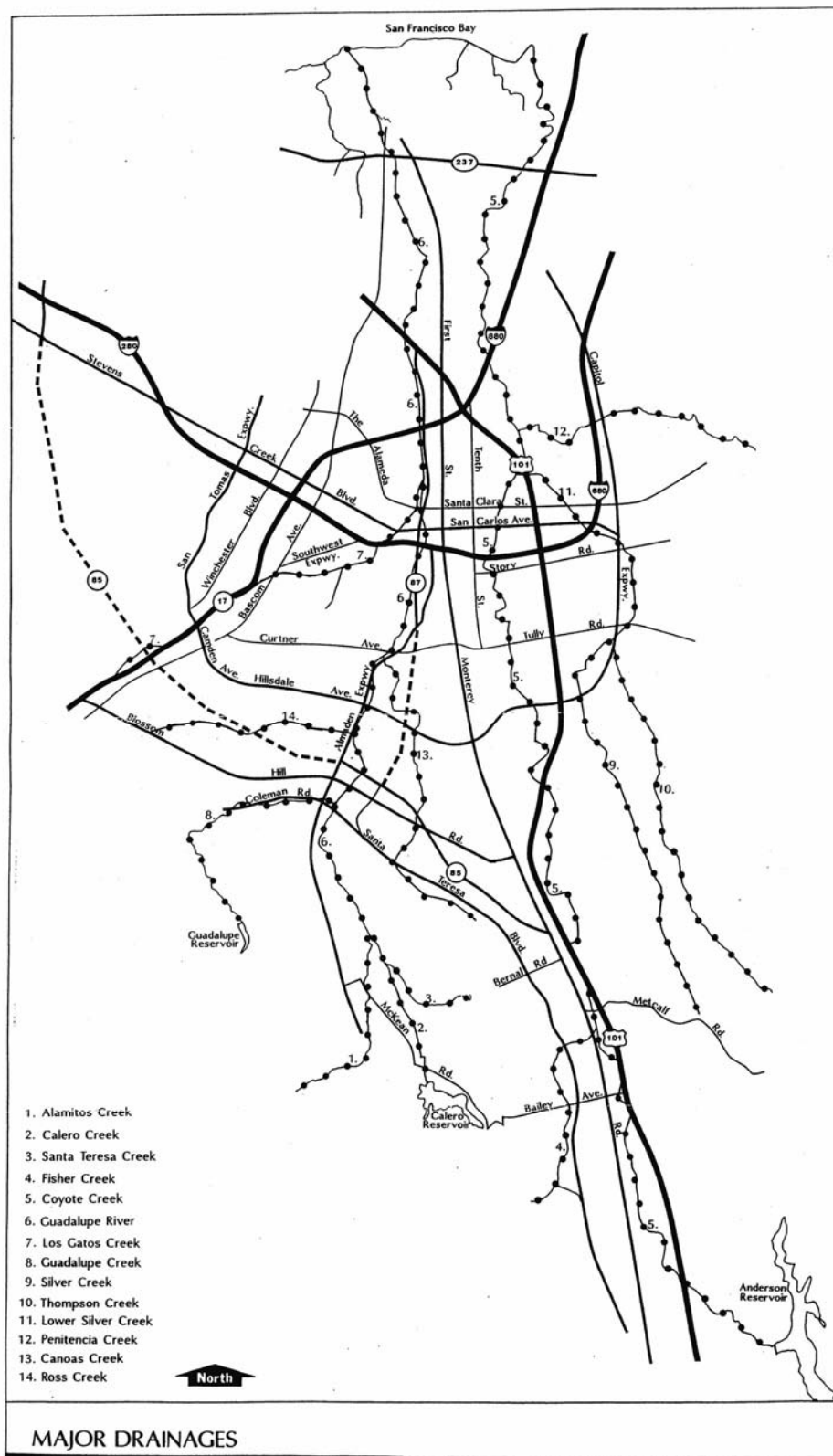
A series of unusually wet winter months could fill and overflow reservoirs; continuing rainstorms, followed by a high tide and a strong northwest wind, could result in massive flooding of low-elevation areas.

- Almost all of the "Golden Triangle" area (bounded by State Route 237, US 101 and I-880) could be inundated or isolated by floodwaters.
- Blocked transportation routes, flooded parking lots, and the inability of employees to travel to the work site could impact area industry.
- Residents of the mobile home parks in north San Jose could be forced to evacuate.
- SR 237 could be unusable as a thoroughfare.
- Agnews State Hospital could be isolated and probably forced to evacuate.

- Areas north of SR 237 could be inundated or isolated also, including Alviso and the San Jose-Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant and the salt evaporators.

Those areas of San Jose bordering the Guadalupe River, the Coyote River, Ross Creek, Penitencia Creek, and Silver Creek could suffer at least localized flooding.

The threat to life is not considered great as compared with many other types of disasters. However, the damage and disruption to business and domestic property could result in a major disaster.



HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

Chapter 6.95, Section 25502, California Health and Safety Code, and Title 19, California Code of Regulations, describe the State of California hazardous material emergency planning and community right-to-know program. Counties are required to designate an agency to implement the provisions of this program. In Santa Clara, the County Health Department is the agency designated to administer this program, and the City of San José Fire Department Hazardous Materials Section is authorized to administer major portions of the plan within the City. These agencies maintain business plans for every business in the city that handles a hazardous material in quantities equal to or greater than 500 pounds, 55 gallons, or 200 cubic feet of gas at STP, or federal extremely hazardous substances in excess of threshold planning quantities.

As of April 2004 over 1,700 businesses in San José have filed business plans with the Fire Department as required by California Health and Safety Code Chapter 6.95. In addition, approximately 900 businesses file plans for smaller quantities of hazardous substances below threshold reporting requirements of Chapter 6.95. The preponderance of hazardous materials contained in this gross inventory consists of petroleum products, acids, bases, solvents, heavy metals and toxic gases.

San José is crossed by Interstate 280/680, Interstate 880/Highway 17, and Highway 101 as well as a railway--all of which are major transportation routes. Due to the volume of traffic and the nature of the materials transported, there is a heightened risk of a hazardous material leak or spill in San José.

In the event of a hazardous material incident in San José, the Fire Department will act as lead agency within the City limits, and will provide an incident commander. The San José Police Department and the San José Public Works Department will provide support. The Fire Department Hazardous Material Incident Team will be requested to respond. Generally, response at the City level will be limited to containment, situation analysis, shelter-in-place and possibly, evacuation of the threatened population.

Substances that might be encountered in a hazardous material incident include, but are not necessarily limited to:

- Flammable gases
- Flammable liquids
- Nonflammable gases
- Corrosives
- Poisons, Class A & B
- Flammable solids
- Oxidizers
- Organic peroxides
- Poison gases
- Radioactive materials

- Etiologic agents

Generalized response procedures for hazardous material incidents are contained in the checklist of Annex (B) of this document. Detailed response procedures are contained in departmental SOPs of the San José Fire Department and its Hazardous Material Incident Team.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

Many forms of hazardous materials are present in and around the City of San Jose. These materials are present in permanent storage facilities, in manufacturing processes, in various forms of vehicular transit (trucks, trains and aircraft) and in pipelines. The materials may be any combination of poison, corrosive, explosive, or flammable character. The poison effect may be due to chemical, radioactive, or biological properties of the materials. The physical state may be as solid/fine powder, liquid, or gas, perhaps under great pressure. The available quantity may be from a few grams in a laboratory test tube, to a huge storage tank at a petroleum terminal. Quantities of hazardous materials cannot be estimated at this time. Furthermore, there is no requirement to notify the City of hazardous materials transported by rail or on state or federal highways through the City.

By definition, people are vulnerable to injury and deaths from hazardous materials. Property also is vulnerable to damage from corrosive, explosive, and flammable hazardous materials.

Area at Risk

The City is traversed by a system of railroads and of federal and state highways and expressways that may transport hazardous materials. The City is over flown frequently by military and civilian aircraft carrying fuel and fluids, which are toxic and unknown cargoes, which may include hazardous materials. Transmission pipelines also traverse the City. Some carry flammable and explosive petroleum products; others transport natural gas at high pressure. The industrial areas of San Jose are considered to be likely sites of hazardous materials.

For planning purposes, all persons in areas within one mile of any railroad, state or federal highway, transmission pipeline, and industrial area are considered at risk and vulnerable to injury from hazardous materials.

The areas at risk amount to a substantial part of the City of San Jose. The juxtaposition of rail lines, pipelines, storage facilities, and manufacturing facilities provides opportunities for coincidental events to develop into a major disaster. Several thousands of people could be at risk, transportation could be disrupted, and rescue and evacuation efforts could be severely constrained.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION INCIDENT

In 1997 Congress determined that there was a reasonable potential for terrorist attacks against domestic sites. Under federal legislation, six federal agencies were tasked to assist local governments to create local elements of the Domestic Preparedness Program in preparing for such attacks: Department of Defense, Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Health and Human Services, Federal Emergency Management Agency, Environmental Protection Agency, and Department of Energy. Weapons of concern, capable of killing and injuring hundreds of victims at one point of release, include chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances, as well as conventional explosives. The City of San Jose was identified as one of the 25 largest cities in the United States, and included in a federal program to develop local response assets for response to a terrorist attack starting in 1997.

WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

The threat analysis for the City of San Jose is based on several factors: population size, economic importance, multi-cultural population, and proximity to the Pacific Rim. San Jose is the eleventh largest city in the United States and the third largest in California, the largest city in the Bay Area. It is consistently one of the top two-dollar value exporting cities in the United States. San Jose has been rated the most ethnically diverse city in the country, with residents from areas of the world beset by domestic unrest. Since some of these individuals have been politically active in their nations of origin, there is the potential for external affairs and international tensions to impact these residents and their businesses. Finally, California's long Pacific coastline provides opportunity for illegal entry into the country of individuals and materials supporting terrorist goals.

In addition, San Jose is home to major universities, research establishments, and high profile events, such as high tech conventions, national sports events, and political meetings of national interest. Local universities support research communities actively engaged in research on nuclear, radiological and fissile materials. Both universities and the biotechnology industry invent and work with biological materials and pathogenic agents.

Area at Risk

Significant stockpiles of toxic substances and biological materials for industrial use, in San Jose and the surrounding areas, provide a ready supply of materials for development of weapons. These materials exist throughout the commercial and industrial sectors of the City. Since many of the substances are airborne when released, areas at risk include not only high target areas, such as large public gathering places, but most areas of the City because they are downwind of facilities likely to be terrorist targets.

Response Planning

Part of the Federal Domestic Preparedness Program included the creation of a Metropolitan Medical Task Force (MMTF) and a Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS). The MMTF consists of on-duty personnel of the San Jose Police Department, San Jose Fire Department, and San Jose Office of Emergency Services, working in partnership with County Health Department, County Medical Examiner/Coroner resources, County Mental Health and private ambulance service. The MMRS incorporates the hospital, clinic and medical practitioner community. Additional resources would be activated through the California Emergency Medical Services Authority and the National Disaster Medical System.

In the event of a terrorist attack, the MMTF would be mobilized to assist the victims, and the MMRS would prepare to receive and care for the victims. Local, regional, state and federal assets would be mobilized under the Standardized Emergency Management System and the Federal Emergency Response Plan. Details of the cooperation and coordination of agencies and resources are contained in the SOP's of the MMTF and its partner departments. Because of the sensitive nature of the material, these procedures are not public documents.

NUCLEAR ATTACK¹

According to federal authorities, San José is not located in a high-risk area with respect to the direct effects of nuclear weapons during an attack on the United States. However, in the event of a nuclear attack, no community can be considered safe from the effects of resultant radioactive fallout.

Population protection measures to be employed in the event of a nuclear attack include:

- In-place sheltering using designated fallout shelters contained in the NFS list;
- Upgrading shelters on the NFS list to a PF of 40;
- Construction of home fallout shelters;
- Construction and use of expedient fallout shelters;
- Spontaneous evacuation.

NATIONAL DEFENSE EMERGENCY THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

A National Defense Emergency (NDE) arises as a consequence of an act of war. The unique characteristic of a NDE is that federal powers supersede local powers and national interests have priority. A NDE may arise due to an attack or threat of attack by another nation or an action by a terrorist group. The attack or action may be based on the use of conventional weapons or by chemical, nuclear, or biological weapons.

Area at Risk

The area at risk cannot be predicted. It could be a single relatively small military target or it could be the entire world, or anything in between. For civil nuclear defense planning purposes, the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) has designated the Bay Area (including most of the City of San Jose) as a risk area.

Nature of the Situation

A NDE would be expected to be preceded by a period of increasing international tension except, perhaps, in the event of a terrorist group action. Each type of attack has specific characteristics; these are given in very abbreviated form below:

Conventional. Very fast onset of damaging effects. Effective against military and civil targets, effective against equipment and personnel.

¹Source NAPB-90, FEMA

Chemical. Rapid onset of damaging effects. Effective against Personnel. Little effect on equipment. Detectable in less than a day through chemical analysis.

Biological. Slow onset of damaging effects. Effective against Personnel. Not effective against equipment. Detection may be difficult and could take a day or more.

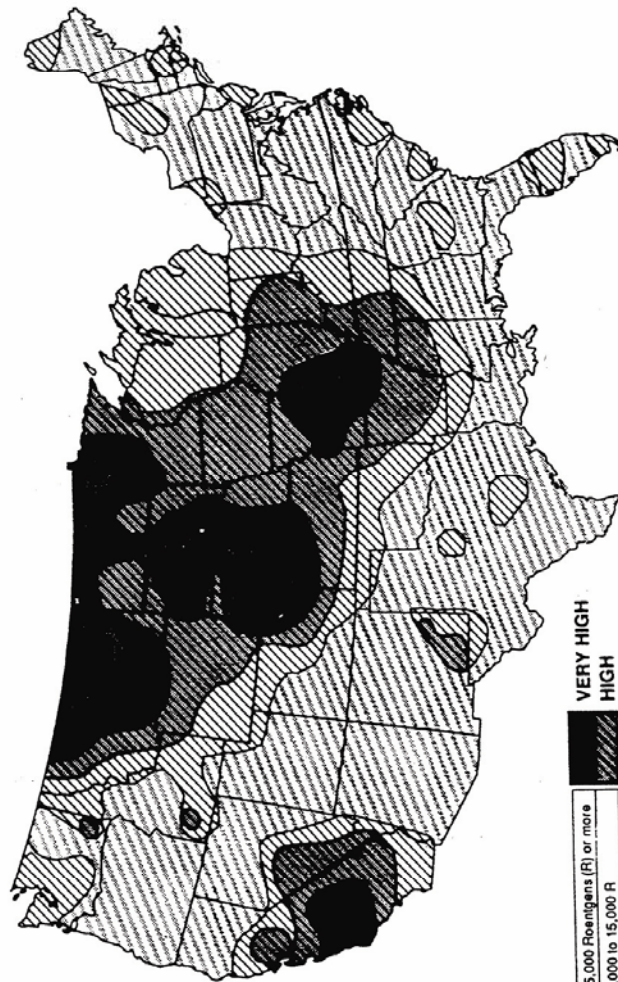
Nuclear-High Altitude. Creates electromagnetic pulse. Immediate damaging effect on electrical and electronic equipment; none on other equipment or Personnel.

Nuclear-Air Burst. Very fast onset of damaging effects. Creates thermal pulse and shock wave that will burn and collapse most equipment and kill or seriously injure most Personnel within several mile radius. Radioactive fallout may arise.

Nuclear-Ground Burst. Very fast onset of damaging effects. Creates much radioactive fallout having a long-term damaging impact on health of Personnel over a wide area. Shock wave and thermal pulse have less impact.

As international tension increases, governments and citizens would increase their level of preparedness and develop specific plans. Upon threat of any type of attack a rather large portion of the threatened urban population would be expected to spontaneously leave densely-populated areas, and plans to assist these people, as well as those remaining, would be implemented.

FALLOUT HIGH RISK AREAS **NUCLEAR ATTACK PLANNING BASE - 1990**



15,000 Residents (R) or more	VERY HIGH
6,000 to 15,000 R	HIGH
3,000 to 6,000 R	MEDIUM
3,000 R or less	LOW

FEMA/USCIS/RR 008

DAM FAILURE THREAT SUMMARY

General Situation

Dam failures can result from a number of natural or man-made causes such as earthquakes, erosion of the face or foundation, improper siting, rapidly rising floodwaters, and structural/design flaws. The three types of dams found in Santa Clara County are: 1) Earth and Rockfill; 2) Concrete Arch or Hydraulic Fill; and 3) Concrete Gravity.

A dam failure will cause loss of life, damage to property, and other ensuing hazards, as well as the displacement of persons residing in the inundation path.

Area at Risk

There are 11 dams (as defined by the State Water Code) located in or affecting the City of San Jose that come under the mandatory requirements of the revised State Dam Safety Act. Detailed evacuation procedures have been prepared for each and are contained in San Jose's Dam Failure Evacuation Plan. These dams vary in size, location, and ownership, but have one thing in common -- if they fail, people and property in downstream areas will be in jeopardy. The failure of most dams will affect both incorporated and unincorporated territory, necessitating detailed inter-jurisdictional coordination and cooperation. Table 1 provides a general description of each dam or reservoir affecting the City of San Jose.

Dam owners have submitted maps that depict the maximum area that will flood should their dam fail. Each inundation area is divided into zones, with the area closest to the dam most critical.

Nature of the Situation

Timely warning is a key element for effective response to a dam failure. Warning ability is generally determined by the frequency of inspections for structural integrity, the flood wave arrival time (the time it takes for the flood wave to reach a given point), or the ability to notify persons downstream. The frequency of updating and exercising an evacuation plan that is site-specific assists in developing warning proficiency. Early detection of the beginning stages of failure must be quickly communicated to the affected jurisdictions. They, in turn, must immediately broadcast a warning to the threatened population. Mass evacuation before flooding of the inundation areas by a failed dam would be essential to save lives. If warning is not received or acted upon before the dam fails, extensive search and rescue operations may be required to assist trapped or injured persons. Emergency medical care, food, and temporary shelter would be required for injured or displaced persons. Coroner services for many dead persons would pose difficult problems; public health would be a major concern. Many families would be separated, particularly if the failure occurred during working hours. Emergency operations could be hampered by the loss of communications, damage to transportation routes, and the disruption of public utilities and other essential services.

Governmental assistance could be required to continue for an extended period. Outside help would be required to remove debris and clear roadways, demolish unsafe structures, assist in reestablishing public services and utilities, and provide continuing care and welfare for the affected population including, as required, temporary housing for displaced persons.

TABLE 1. DAMS AND RESERVOIRS AFFECTING THE CITY OF SAN JOSE

County Facility Number	Facility Name	Dam Height (Feet)	Reservoir Capacity (Acre Feet)	Owner (1)	Affected Jurisdictions (2)
1.	Almaden Dam	110	2,000	SCVWD	Co, SJ
2.	Almaden Vly Res.	38	27	SJWC	Co, SJ
3.	Anderson Dam	235	91,300	SCVWD	Co, SJ, MH, G, SBC
4.	Austrian Dam	185	6,200	SJWC	Co, SJ, LG, CA
5.	Calero Dam	90	9,300	SCVWD	Co, SJ
6.	Cherry Flat Dam	60	500	SJ	Co, SJ
8.	Columbine Res.	24	60	SJWC	SJ
9.	Coyote Dam	140	24,500	SCVWD	Co, SJ, MH, G, SBC
10.	Coyote Perc. Dam	24	72	SCVWD	Co, SJ
14.	Guadalupe Dam	142	3,460	SCVWD	Co, SJ, LG
19.	Lexington Dam	205	21,430	SCVWD	Co, SJ, LG, CA, SC

Notes:

- (1) SCVWD = Santa Clara Valley Water District
SJWC = San Jose Water Company
SJ = City of San Jose

- (2) Co = County of Santa Clara
SJ = City of San Jose
SC = City of Santa Clara
MH = City of Morgan Hill
G = City of Gilroy
SBC = San Benito County
LG = Town of Los Gatos
CA = City of Campbell

TABLE 2
PERTINENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INUNDATION AREAS (SAN JOSE ONLY)

No.	Facility Name	Flood Wave Arrival Time (hours) ²		Impact ³		
		Upstrm Border	Dnstrm Border	Est. Resident Pop.	Unique Institution	Key Facilities
1.	Almaden Dam	0.4	2.3	9,300	4	0
2.	Almaden Vly Res	0.0	0.2	500	0	0
3.	Anderson Dam*	0.0	8.0	82,500	51	12
4.	Austrian Dam	2.0	5.0	4,700	3	8
5.	Calero Dam	0.1	3.0	45,000	20	1
6.	Cherry Flat Dam	0.2	1.0	700	1	0
8.	Columbine Res.	0.0	0.3	1,100	2	1
10.	Coyote Perc. Dam	0.0	4.0	4,300	0	3
14.	Guadalupe Dam	0.2	2.0	25,000	7	0
19.	Lexington Dam	0.2	4.0	6,500	26	10

Unique institutions include facilities such as schools, acute care hospitals, convalescent hospitals, and nursing home. Key facilities are those necessary to emergency operations such as the EOC, fire stations, police buildings, and City Hall.

*Includes concurrent failure of Coyote Dam

²Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District, Advance Planning Division computations

³Source: City of San Jose, OES estimates volunteered to assist public agencies in emergencies.

GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

ARC	- American Red Cross
ASST. MSC	- Assistant Management Section Chief
BATWING	- Bay Area Terrorism Working Group
BCP	- Business Continuity Planning
CBRNE	- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CDFFF	- California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CST	- Civil Support Team (National Guard)
DAC	- Disaster Application Center
DART	- Disaster Assistance Response Team
DEP	- Director of Emergency Preparedness
DES	- Director of Emergency Services
DHS	- Department of Homeland Security
DHHS	- Department of Health and Human Services
DMAT	- Disaster Medical Assistance Teams
DMORT	- Disaster Mortuary Team
EOC	- Emergency Operations Center
EOP	- Emergency Operations Plan
E	- Emergency Public Information Officer
EMS	- Emergency Medical Services
FEMA	- Federal Emergency Management Agency
GIS	- Geographical Information System
ICP	- Incident Command Post
I-ZONE	- Wildland Urban Interface Zone
MMRS	- Metropolitan Medical Response System
MMTF	- Metropolitan Medical Task Force
MSC	- Management Section Chief
NASA	- National Aeronautic Space Administration
NBC	- Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NWS	- National Weather Service
OES	- Office of Emergency Services
PIO	- Public Information Officer
RACES	- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service
SAMTRANS	- San Mateo County Transit Agency
SAR	- Search and Rescue
SCCSO	- Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office
SCVTA	- Santa Clara Valley Transit Authority
SOP	- Standard Operating Procedure
SCVWD	- Santa Clara Valley Water District
USAR	- Urban Search and Rescue
USGS	- US Geological Survey
VMC	- Santa Clara Valley Medical Center
WMD	- Weapons of Mass Destruction

CITY DEPARTMENT ACRONYMS

CE	-	Code Enforcement
CMO	-	City Manager's Office
DOT	-	Department of Transportation
ES	-	Environmental Services Department
IT	-	Information Technology
GS	-	General Services
OES	-	Office of Emergency Services
PB&CE	-	Planning, Building and Code Enforcement
PRNS	-	Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services
PW	-	Public Works
RDA	-	Redevelopment Agency